

and  
1648

Another great and bloody

V. 2

# FIGHT

. IN THE

# NORTH.

BETWEEN

The Forces under the command of *James Duke of Hambleton*, Lord Generall of the Scottish Army, and the Parliaments Forces under the immediate conduct of Major Gen. *Lambert*, upon Wednesday last near the Borders of Yorkshire.

WITH

The particulars of the said Fight, and the number that were killed, and Cullers taken, and the Scots resolution concerning Lieut. Gen. *Cromwell*. Also, the E of *Calender* marched into *Northumberland*, with *Deer Saundy Hambleton* the Scots famous Engineer; and their Resolution touching *Colchester*.

LIKEWISE,

Sad and dangerous Tydings from *Colchester*, and the sallying out of Sir *Charles Lucas* upon the Parliaments Forces, his digging of great Trenches to swallow them up, and their resolution to maintain their Works to an inch of ground.

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London Printed for generall satisfaction, 1648.





BLOODY

## NEVVES

FROM

## COLCHETSER

*Honoured Sir,*

E have just now received intelligence, that the Prince of *Wales* hath drawn off Yarmouth Roads, and the ships weighed Anchor, and the Report is, that they are gone towards the Downs, others give out, that they have a design for the Island of *Loving-land* within the county of *Sussex*, and to march directly towards this town, to let the Birds at liberty which have been many dayes kept. The Besieged are very merry, and begins to increase in courage, rallying out upon us, and presenting several tokens, We answer

swer them again, with the same which they meat to us ; and I believe they have paid for their sallying at a high rate : for we have killed about twenty of the troop called the shavers, Sir Charles Lucas his Major, and divers others of eminency, the losse of whom they much lament. VVe have also killed their chief Gunner, and our great Guns playes hard upon them, doing great execution. The last night they made another sally, and thought to have surpris'd some of our Guards, but by timely discovery were prevented, and made good their retreat without losse.

Those who come out of the town say, they begin to eat horse-flesh, whether for need, or as a dainty, we know not: they are afraid of a storm, and in that respect have provided whatever may defend themselves or offend us. They dig deep holes in almost all the streets of this town, that so if we storm, our horse should be uselesse ; the high street is not pittied, for there they feed their horses, giving them grasse and hay upon stalls belonging to the shops.

It is further reported, that they have made two inner VVorkes within the walls, and have dug a deep trench under them, at least four yards deep, that in case our men should storm, their trenches should be the Gulfe to swallow them ; in consideration whereof, it is conceived it will be very difficult work to accomplish, and prejudiciall for our Army to storm; but we doubt not but to force them to conditions for surrender in a short time, or else become Master thereof by a famine in the town. The enemy maintains their quarters well, they dispute every inch of ground, but in open places they are not so valiant. VVee are put to exceeding hard dnty for want of our own Soldiers.

When *Cesar* fought against *Pompey* in *Greece*, whose Army was not come to him, onely a numerous company unexperient'd Roman gallants, *Cesar* got the better, and gave this

(3)

this accyunt, he found the Generail with an Army, many of the prisoners and dying Enemies, say that their plot was to bring in the King upon the Parliament, not by treaty but force, the means to effect it was by making the Parliament odious, and thus to asperse them with reproaches from all sorts of Pamphlets, whereby the people should be incensed against them, 2. To stir up the people to petition and mutiny. 3 Together into arms, that then Cavaliers who were to be confided in, carry on the work and not raw discontented countrey men, who onely long for peace. To weaken the Army by making them odious, putting them upon action in all parts, that they appear formidable nowhere, nor able to resist numerous risings. 5 To make most noise there where there was least design to fright the Parliament with the Scots comming, when the intention was to be strongest in the South. 6 To raise, if not destroy the Parl. or force them to yield to the King.

Colchester July 29. 1648.

There is a great Rumour amongst the Royalists in London, that Major Gen. Lambert is totally routed, and that He hath lost 17. Foot Cullers, and 9 of Horse; which Report is false, some skirmishing hath been between them, and the Major General (as we hear) is retreated towards Cleveland: for your further satisfaction, I refer you to the inclosed Letter.

Terrible



*Terrible News from the North, being a true Relation of  
another great Fight between the English and the  
Scots near Yorkshire.*

SIR,

**D**uke Hamilton is upon his march towards *Bowes* and *Stainmore*, and thought to have forced his way at *Stainmore* passage, but was presented; for Major Generall *Lambert* having placed a very considerable party to secure the said Bridge and passage, and a Briggade of the Scots comming up, thinking to passe the River, found opposition, and the quarrell disputed for the space of two hours, and had not another Briggade of the Scots come up, we had been Masters of the day; but seeing our selvs over-powred, made an honourable retreat towards *Barnard Castle*, which was six or seven miles distant from us, the enemy pursued about three miles, but at a distant, they over-powr us exceedingly in Foot, and have great numbers of horse. In this conflict we lost about 30. men, and brought off about 20 which were wounded; the losse of the enemy is thought to be far more.

We are daily in action, and have hard duty, our numbers being not potent enough. We expect Lieutenant Gen. *Cromwel* and his Forces dayly, whom the Scots say they will soundly cudgell, and are resolved to fight him, though he be never so strong. indeed, they have a very potent Army, besides, they expect 3000. from Major Generall *Monro*, and another Army from *Scotland*, to march by the way of *Berwick*.

*Thorney*



Thorney house is surrendered to Col. Charles Fairfax, By the Bees of Pontefract. A Narrative of their proceedings, I have here inserted, viz.

Col. Fairfax his Letter to Col. Pauldin Governour of  
Thorney house for the King.

Sir, I am ingaged to make good my proffer. The Rendition of Thornhill house wil forfeit no Loyalty; though blood be precious, yet we cannot condescend to so long a cessation as to expect any answer from Pontefract, but a speedy surrender to.

C. Fairfax.

Thornhill 16 of July, 1648.

To the Governour of Thornhill Hall.

Sir, You may not expect any thing here but what you can win with your Sword, untill I receive further commands from my Superiours.

Yours, Thomas Paulden.

Sir, If God shall give you so compassionate a heart to pity the lives of so many of your Souldiers, with divers others that be now in your Garrison, we shall become humble suiters unto the Parliament (whose former mercies some of you have liberally tasted) that you may have the latitude of favour, whereof your several conditions will admit you capable. But if our offer be now rejected, you must expect a pursuance of our advantages with all extremity. And be assured the blood of those that dy in the slaughter, (a work we abhor, if you did not inforce it) will be required at your hands, and of them that advise you.

C. Fairfax.

Thornhill 18. July, 1648.

Sir, To infer your conclusion, that the blood spilt shall be required at our hands, before you have proved that we ought not to defend; our right and the Kings, with our blood, is very  
had.

And I wish your Rhetorick was so pregnant as may performe  
to a more easie dishonourable conditions, upon so small words  
but in order to the tenderesse we have of Christian blood,  
you please to appoint two of like condition with ours mentioned  
in my Letters to Sir Henry Cholmley, and send us Hostages,  
we shall embrace a Parley. This is all can be returned from